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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	DEC 18	CA/CAplus pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced with preparation role
NEWS 4	DEC 18	CA/CAplus patent kind codes updated
NEWS 5	DEC 18	MARPAT to CA/CAplus accession number crossover limit increased to 50,000
NEWS 6	DEC 18	MEDLINE updated in preparation for 2007 reload
NEWS 7	DEC 27	CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records
NEWS 8	JAN 08	CHEMLIST enhanced with New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
NEWS 9	JAN 16	CA/CAplus Company Name Thesaurus enhanced and reloaded
NEWS 10	JAN 16	IPC version 2007.01 thesaurus available on STN
NEWS 11	JAN 16	WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX enhanced with IPC 8 reclassification data
NEWS 12	JAN 22	CA/CAplus updated with revised CAS roles
NEWS 13	JAN 22	CA/CAplus enhanced with patent applications from India
NEWS 14	JAN 29	PHAR reloaded with new search and display fields
NEWS 15	JAN 29	CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in multiple databases
NEWS 16	FEB 15	PATDPASPC enhanced with Drug Approval numbers
NEWS 17	FEB 15	RUSSIAPAT enhanced with pre-1994 records
NEWS 18	FEB 23	KOREAPAT enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
NEWS 19	FEB 26	MEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 20	FEB 26	EMBASE enhanced with Clinical Trial Number field
NEWS 21	FEB 26	TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE
NEWS 22	FEB 26	IFICDB/IFIPAT/IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 23	FEB 26	CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased from 10,000 to 300,000 in multiple databases
NEWS 24	MAR 15	WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with new FRAGHITSTR display format
NEWS 25	MAR 16	CASREACT coverage extended

NEWS EXPRESS NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8	For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8
NEWS X25	X.25 communication option no longer available

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:23:50 ON 17 MAR 2007

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                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

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FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 12:24:26 ON 17 MAR 2007
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=> s hops
L1         6517 HOPS

=> s hopd extract
L2            0 HOPD EXTRACT

=> s hops extract
L3          248 HOPS EXTRACT

=> s humulone or humulon
L4          935 HUMULONE OR HUMULON

=> s dihydrohumulone or dihydrohumulon
L5            6 DIHYDROHUMULONE OR DIHYDROHUMULON

=> s isoalpha acid
L6           27 ISOALPHA ACID

=> s isohumulone or isocohumulone or isoadhumulone
L7          689 ISOHUMULONE OR ISOCOHUMULONE OR ISOADHUMULONE

=> s dihydroisohumulone or dihydroisocohumulone or dihydroisoadhumulone
L8           31 DIHYDROISOHUMULONE OR DIHYDROISOCOHUMULONE OR DIHYDROISOADHUMULO
                NE

=> s L3 and L7
L9           28 L3 AND L7

=> dup rem L9
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L9
L10          28 DUP REM L9 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s L10 and L8
L11           2 L10 AND L8
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=> s L7 and L8
L12         29 L7 AND L8

=> dup rem L12
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L12
L13         18 DUP REM L12 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s L10 and (AY<2004 or PY<2004 or PRY<2004)
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L14         27 L10 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

=> s L13 and (AY<2004 or PY<2004 or PRY<2004)
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
   2 FILES SEARCHED...
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'2004' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L15         10 L13 AND (AY<2004 OR PY<2004 OR PRY<2004)

=> d L13 1-18 ibib abs

L13  ANSWER 1 OF 18  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2007:197601  CAPLUS
TITLE:                    Protein kinase modulation by hops and Acacia products
INVENTOR(S):              Tripp, Matthew L.; Babish, John G.; Bland, Jeff; Hall,
                          Amy Jennae; Konda, Veera; Desai, Anu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Metaproteomics, LLC, USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 161pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------     --------
     WO 2007021694         A2    20070222    WO 2006-US30920          20060809
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP,
             KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN,
             MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU,
             SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG,
             US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,
             IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ,
             CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH,
             GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
             KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
     US 2007042063         A1    20070222    US 2006-501393           20060809
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       US 2005-706984P      P   20050809
                                             US 2005-748931P      P   20051209
AB   Botanical compds. to modulate protein kinase activity are disclosed.  The
     compds. and methods disclosed also inhibit expression of COX-2, inhibit
     synthesis of prostaglandins selectively in target cells, and inhibit
     inflammatory response selectively.  The compns. contain at least one
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fraction isolated or derived from hops or Acacia.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:579641 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:51071
TITLE: Curcuminoid compositions exhibiting synergistic inhibition of the expression and/or activity of cyclooxygenase-2
INVENTOR(S): Babish, John G.; Howell, Terrance M.; Parcioretty, Linda M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Metaproteomics, LLC, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006062681	A1	20060615	WO 2005-US41020	20051114
WO 2006062681	A9	20060803		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
US 2005129791	A1	20050616	US 2004-988393	20041113

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 2004-988393	A	20041113
US 2001-335062P	P	20011026
US 2002-282236	A1	20021025

AB A novel formulation is provided that serves to inhibit the inflammatory response in animals. The formulation comprises, as a first component an effective amount of a curcuminoid species and an effective amount of a second component selected from the group consisting of an alpha-acid species, e.g., humulone, cohumulone, isohumulone, hulupone, etc., or a beta-acid species, such as lupulone, colupulone, adlupulone, etc., or derivs. thereof. The composition provides synergistic anti-inflammatory effects in response to phys. or chemical injury or abnormal immune stimulation due to a biol. agent or unknown etiol. Thus, a lotion containing 0.1% curcuminoids and 0.5% humulone or lupulone was prepared and applied to affected areas of patients who have exhibited acne rosacea or psoriasis.
REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:963807 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:253900
TITLE: Synergistic anti-inflammatory compositions comprising an isoalpha acid and a reduced isoalpha acid from hops
INVENTOR(S): Babish, John G.; Tripp, Matthew L.; Bland, Jeffrey S.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005192356	A1	20050901	US 2004-789814	20040227
AU 2005219387	A1	20050915	AU 2005-219387	20050226
CA 2557676	A1	20050915	CA 2005-2557676	20050226
WO 2005084680	A1	20050915	WO 2005-US6216	20050226
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1718313	A1	20061108	EP 2005-723895	20050226
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, IS				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-789814 A 20040227
WO 2005-US6216 W 20050226

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 143:253900

AB The invention provides a composition comprising a reduced isoalpha acid (RIAA), selected from dihydroisohumulone, dihydroisocohumulone and dihydroadhumulone, and isoalpha acid (IAA), selected from isohumulone, isocohumulone, and isoadhumulone, isolated from hops, wherein the RIAA and IAA are in a ratio of about 3:1 to about 1:10. The invention also provides a method of reducing inflammation by administering a composition comprising a reduced isoalpha acid (RIAA) and isoalpha acid (IAA) isolated from hops, wherein the RIAA and IAA are in a ratio of about 3:1 to about 1:10. For example, synergy of PGE2 inhibition produced by four combinations of RIAA and IAA (3:1, 3:2, 1:1 and 1:10, resp.) was demonstrated in Raw 264.7 cells. Particularly relevant synergy occurred at the 1:1 and 1:10 RIAA/IAA ratios, at RIAA concns. <0.58 μg/mL and RIAA concns. >0.31 μg/mL.

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:78545 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:315625
TITLE: Photooxidative degradation of beer bittering principles: A key step on the route to lightstruck flavor formation in beer
AUTHOR(S): Huvaere, Kevin; Andersen, Mogens L.; Skibsted, Leif H.; Heyerick, Arne; De Keukeleire, Denis
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Laboratory of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry, Ghent University, Ghent, B-9000, Belg.
SOURCE: Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry (2005), 53(5), 1489-1494
CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Isohumulones, dihydroisohumulones, tetrahydroisohumulones, and humulinones, important hop-derived bittering compds. in beer, were shown to give rise to reactive triacylmethyl radicals on interaction with triplet-excited riboflavin after spin trapping by 5,5-dimethyl-1-pyrroline N-oxide or 2-methyl-2-nitrosopropane, followed by ESR spectroscopy combined with spectral simulation. Electron abstraction from the ionized β-tricarbonyl chromophore, which is common to all five-membered ring hop derivs., is the initial event on

photoinduced degradation Radicaloid decomposition of isohumulones leads to precursors for 3-methylbut-2-ene-1-thiol, the lightstruck constituent in beer. Interaction of reduced derivs. of isohumulones with triplet-excited riboflavin furnished radical precursors of volatile aldehydes, which may lead to the development of unpleasant stale or cardboard flavors.

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:382489 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:152217
TITLE: Fate of flavins in sensitized photodegradation of isohumulones and reduced derivatives: studies on formation of radicals via EPR combined with detailed product analyses
AUTHOR(S): Heyerick, Arne; Huvaere, Kevin; De Keukeleire, Denis; Forbes, Malcolm D. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Laboratory of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry, Ghent University, Ghent, B-9000, Belg.
SOURCE: Photochemical & Photobiological Sciences (2005), 4(5), 412-419
CODEN: PPSHCB; ISSN: 1474-905X
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Photodegrdn. of isohumulones accounts for formation of the lightstruck flavor in beer. The reactions involved are mediated by riboflavin, a natural photosensitizer present in beer in ppb quantities. The results of an investigation of this sensitized degradation process are presented herein. Product analyses and ESR spectroscopy, in steady-state as well as in time-resolved mode, offer extensive insight into the photophys. and photochem. details of the degradation mechanism. In contrast to energy transfer and Norrish type I α-cleavage reactions that take place on direct irradiation of isohumulones, the sensitization pathway proceeds via one-electron redox chemical involving the excited triplet state of riboflavin and derivs. The flavin semiquinone radical thus formed could be readily detected, either by steady state or by time-resolved ESR spectroscopy. Superimposed signals in the spectra revealed the presence of radical fragments derived from isohumulones or tetrahydroisohumulones, which, on recombination with riboflavin semiquinone radicals, produced stable reaction products that were identified by HPLC-MS. However, no superimposed signals were observed on sensitized irradiation of dihydroisohumulones.

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 6 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1007048 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:310653
TITLE: Shining light on the photodecomposition of beer
AUTHOR(S): Huvaere, Kevin; De Keukeleire, Denis
CORPORATE SOURCE: Ghent University, Chent, B-9000, Belg.
SOURCE: Spectrum (Bowling Green, OH, United States) (2005), 18(2), 18-24
CODEN: SBGOA7; ISSN: 1044-5536
PUBLISHER: Center for Photochemical Sciences
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English

AB A review. Light exposure is harmful to the beer quality and protection is necessary against photodecompn. of hop-derived bitter compds. Prevention of the lightstruck flavor has mainly focused on phys. protection; for example, cans and dark-colored bottles should prevent light from

interacting with beer. Still, beer is prone to undergo photodecompn. during consumption from a glass and the final reaction product, 3-methylbut-2-ene-1-thiol, is the main cause of the so-called "skunky flavor". The studies have resulted in clear insights into the mechanisms that govern the photodecompn. of beer. Direct absorption of UV light by isohumulones and tetrahydroisohumulones leads to energy transfer from the excited triplet state of the enolized β-tricarbonyl chromophore to the α-hydroxyketo group, which subsequently undergoes α-cleavage to a 4-methylpent-3-enoyl radical and a 4-methylpentanoyl radical, resp. These radicals react further to unpleasant volatiles, such as 3-methylbut-2-ene-1-thiol, which arises by decarbonylation of the 4-methyl-pent-3-enoyl radical followed by trapping by a thiyl radical. Dihydroisohumulones lacking the α-hydroxyketo group can not undergo α-cleavage and the excitation energy is dissipated, hence, the compds. are lightstable, at least on direct irradiation

REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 7 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:936070 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:400871
TITLE: Anti-inflammatory pharmaceutical compositions for reducing inflammation and the treatment or prevention of gastric toxicity
INVENTOR(S): Babish, John G.; Tripp, Matthew L.; Bland, Jeffrey S.; Howell, Terrence; Darland, Gary K.; Lerman, Robert H.; Lukaczer, Daniel O.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 49 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 689,856.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004219240	A1	20041104	US 2004-774048	20040205
US 2003008021	A1	20030109	US 2001-885721	20010620
US 2004086580	A1	20040506	US 2003-464410	20030618
US 2004115290	A1	20040617	US 2003-464834	20030618
US 2004151792	A1	20040805	US 2003-689856	20031020
AU 2004283065	A1	20050506	AU 2004-283065	20040521
CA 2526804	A1	20050506	CA 2004-2526804	20040521
WO 2005039483	A2	20050506	WO 2004-US16043	20040521
WO 2005039483	A3	20050929		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1626731	A2	20060222	EP 2004-809400	20040521
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
US 2006141081	A1	20060629	US 2006-355145	20060215
US 2006141082	A1	20060629	US 2006-355306	20060215
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-885721	A2 20010620

US 2002-420383P	P	20021021
US 2003-450237P	P	20030225
US 2003-400293	B2	20030326
US 2003-401283	B2	20030326
US 2003-472460P	P	20030522
US 2003-464410	A2	20030618
US 2003-464834	A2	20030618
US 2003-689856	A2	20031020
US 2004-774048	A	20040205
WO 2004-US16043	W	20040521

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:400871

AB The invention provides hops (Humulus lupulus) exts. or derivs. thereof, such as humulone, cohumulone, adhumulone, isohumulone, etc., for use in treating a patient prophylactically and/or therapeutically for ulcerogenic-type disorders of the stomach and/or intestines. The ulcerogenic disorders can be induced chemical, environmentally, by infection, and/or by stress. The invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an active amount of hops exts. or derivs. thereof, in combination with an analgesic compound and/or an anti-inflammatory compound The invention further provides for use of hops exts. or derivs. thereof, significantly reducing and/or therapeutically treating ulcerogenic-type disorders of the stomach and/or intestines. For example, the hop preparation Redihop containing rho-iso-α-acids when combined with NSAIDs (ibuprofen and aspirin) not only attenuated the gastropathy of NSAIDs by decreasing an inhibition of PGE2 synthesis in AGS human gastric mucosal cells, but also increased therapeutic indexes of both ibuprofen and aspirin.

L13 ANSWER 8 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:633066 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:179610
TITLE: pharmaceutical and nutraceutical compositions containing extracts from hop and rosemary for treatment and prevention of inflammatory-related disorders
INVENTOR(S): Tripp, Matthew L.; Babish, John G.; Bland, Jeffrey S.; Darland, Gary K.; Lerman, Robert; Lukaczer, Daniel O.; Liska, Deann J.; Howell, Terrence
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 66 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Pat. Appl. 2004 86,580.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004151792	A1	20040805	US 2003-689856	20031020
US 2003008021	A1	20030109	US 2001-885721	20010620
US 2004086580	A1	20040506	US 2003-464410	20030618
US 2004115290	A1	20040617	US 2003-464834	20030618
US 2004219240	A1	20041104	US 2004-774048	20040205
AU 2004283065	A1	20050506	AU 2004-283065	20040521
CA 2526804	A1	20050506	CA 2004-2526804	20040521
WO 2005039483	A2	20050506	WO 2004-US16043	20040521
WO 2005039483	A3	20050929		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
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AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1626731	A2	20060222	EP 2004-809400	20040521
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
US 2007020352	A1	20070125	US 2006-326874	20060106
US 2006141081	A1	20060629	US 2006-355145	20060215
US 2006141082	A1	20060629	US 2006-355306	20060215
US 2006177531	A1	20060810	US 2006-403016	20060412
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-885721	A2 20010620
			US 2002-420383P	P 20021021
			US 2003-450237P	P 20030225
			US 2003-400293	B2 20030326
			US 2003-401283	B2 20030326
			US 2003-464410	A2 20030618
			US 2003-464834	A2 20030618
			US 2003-472460P	P 20030522
			US 2003-689856	A2 20031020
			US 2004-774048	A 20040205
			WO 2004-US16043	W 20040521
			US 2004-866315	B2 20040610

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:179610

AB A natural formulation of compds. that would to modulate inflammation is disclosed. The formulation would also inhibit expression of COX-2, inhibit synthesis of prostaglandins selectively in target cells, and inhibit inflammatory response selectively in target cells. The compns. containing at least one fraction isolated or derived from hops. Other embodiments relate to combinations of components, including at least one fraction isolated or derived from hops, tryptanthrin and conjugates thereof, rosemary, an extract or compound derived from rosemary, a triterpene species, or a diterpene lactone or derivs. or conjugates thereof. For example, an oral dietary supplement containing isocohumulone, dihydroadhumulone, tetrahydroisocohumulone, hexahydroisohumulone from rosemary was found to be able to normalization the joint function after two to ten doses.

L13 ANSWER 9 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:493479 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:33790
TITLE: Modulation of inflammation by hops fractions and derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Tripp, Matthew L.; Babish, John G.; Bland, Jeffrey S.; Darland, Gary K.; Lerman, Robert; Lukaczer, Daniel O.; Liska, DeAnn J.; Howell, Terrence
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 26 pp., Cont.-in-part of US Ser. No. 400,293, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004115290	A1	20040617	US 2003-464834	20030618
US 2003008021	A1	20030109	US 2001-885721	20010620
CA 2503196	A1	20040506	CA 2003-2503196	20031020
WO 2004037180	A2	20040506	WO 2003-US33362	20031020
WO 2004037180	A3	20040930		
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LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ,
OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM,
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KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU	2003286549	A1	20040513	AU 2003-286549	20031020
US	2004151792	A1	20040805	US 2003-689856	20031020
EP	1558271	A2	20050803	EP 2003-777751	20031020

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IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK

JP	2006508182	T	20060309	JP 2005-501640	20031020
NZ	539642	A	20070126	NZ 2003-539642	20031020
US	2004219240	A1	20041104	US 2004-774048	20040205
AU	2004283065	A1	20050506	AU 2004-283065	20040521
CA	2526804	A1	20050506	CA 2004-2526804	20040521
WO	2005039483	A2	20050506	WO 2004-US16043	20040521
WO	2005039483	A3	20050929		

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EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
SN, TD, TG

EP	1626731	A2	20060222	EP 2004-809400	20040521

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR

US	2007020352	A1	20070125	US 2006-326874	20060106
US	2006127511	A1	20060615	US 2006-344552	20060130
US	2006127512	A1	20060615	US 2006-344554	20060130
US	2006127516	A1	20060615	US 2006-344559	20060130
US	2006141081	A1	20060629	US 2006-355145	20060215
US	2006141082	A1	20060629	US 2006-355306	20060215
US	2006177531	A1	20060810	US 2006-403016	20060412
US	2006193933	A1	20060831	US 2006-403034	20060412

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-885721	A2	20010620
US 2002-420383P	P	20021021
US 2003-450237P	P	20030225
US 2003-400293	B2	20030326
US 2003-401283	B2	20030326
US 2003-472460P	P	20030522
US 2003-464410	A	20030618
US 2003-464834	A	20030618
US 2003-689856	A2	20031020
WO 2003-US33362	W	20031020
US 2004-774048	A	20040205
WO 2004-US16043	W	20040521
US 2004-866315	B2	20040610

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:33790

AB A natural formulation of compds. for the modulation of inflammation is disclosed. The formulation would also inhibit expression of COX-2, inhibit synthesis of prostaglandins selectively in target cells, and inhibit inflammatory response selectively in target cells. The compns. contain at least one fraction isolated or derived from hops.

L13 ANSWER 10 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:372602 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:368679
TITLE: Synergistic compositions that treat or inhibit pathological conditions associated with inflammatory response
INVENTOR(S): Tripp, Matthew L.; Babish, John G.; Bland, Jeffrey S.; Darland, Gary K.; Lerman, Robert; Lukaczer, Daniel O.; Liska, Deann J.; Howell, Terrence
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 41 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 400,293, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004086580	A1	20040506	US 2003-464410	20030618
CA 2503196	A1	20040506	CA 2003-2503196	20031020
WO 2004037180	A2	20040506	WO 2003-US33362	20031020
WO 2004037180	A3	20040930		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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AU 2003286549	A1	20040513	AU 2003-286549	20031020
US 2004151792	A1	20040805	US 2003-689856	20031020
EP 1558271	A2	20050803	EP 2003-777751	20031020
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2006508182	T	20060309	JP 2005-501640	20031020
NZ 539642	A	20070126	NZ 2003-539642	20031020
US 2004219240	A1	20041104	US 2004-774048	20040205
AU 2004283065	A1	20050506	AU 2004-283065	20040521
CA 2526804	A1	20050506	CA 2004-2526804	20040521
WO 2005039483	A2	20050506	WO 2004-US16043	20040521
WO 2005039483	A3	20050929		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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EP 1626731	A2	20060222	EP 2004-809400	20040521
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
US 2007020352	A1	20070125	US 2006-326874	20060106
US 2006127513	A1	20060615	US 2006-344555	20060130
US 2006127514	A1	20060615	US 2006-344556	20060130
US 2006127515	A1	20060615	US 2006-344557	20060130
US 2006127517	A1	20060615	US 2006-344561	20060130
US 2006141081	A1	20060629	US 2006-355145	20060215

US 2006141082	A1	20060629	US 2006-355306		20060215
US 2006177531	A1	20060810	US 2006-403016		20060412
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-420383P	P	20021021
			US 2003-450237P	P	20030225
			US 2003-400293	B2	20030326
			US 2003-401283	B2	20030326
			US 2001-885721	A2	20010620
			US 2003-472460P	P	20030522
			US 2003-464410	A	20030618
			US 2003-464834	A	20030618
			US 2003-689856	A2	20031020
			WO 2003-US33362	W	20031020
			US 2004-774048	A	20040205
			WO 2004-US16043	W	20040521
			US 2004-866315	B2	20040610

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 140:368679

AB A natural formulation of compds. that would modulate inflammation is disclosed. The formulation would also inhibit expression of COX-2, inhibit synthesis of prostaglandins selectively in target cells, and inhibit inflammatory response selectively in target cells. The compns. contains at least one fraction isolated or derived from hops. Other embodiments relate to combinations of components, including at least one fraction isolated or derived from hops, tryptanthrin and conjugates thereof, rosemary, an extract or compound derived from rosemary, a triterpene species, or a diterpene lactone or derivs. or conjugates thereof. For example, a synergistic inhibition of PGE2 synthesis in target cells by hop CO2 extract containing 30 to 60% alpha-acids and 15 to 45% beta-acids in combination with triterpenoids oleanolic acid and ursolic acid was exhibited.

L13 ANSWER 11 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:722575 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:5781
TITLE: Photooxidative degradation of beer bittering principles: product analysis with respect to lightstruck flavor formation
AUTHOR(S): Huvaere, Kevin; Sinnaeve, Bart; Van Bocxlaer, Jan; De Keukeleire, Denis
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Laboratory of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry, Ghent University, Ghent, B-9000, Belg.
SOURCE: Photochemical & Photobiological Sciences (2004), 3(9), 854-858
CODEN: PPSHCB; ISSN: 1474-905X
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Isohumulones, the main bittering agents in beer, are decomposed by light-induced reactions, thereby leading to radical precursors on the pathway to lightstruck flavor formation. Excited flavins, formed on visible-light irradiation, readily interact with isohumulones, as well as with reduced and oxidized derivs. thereof. From identification of both volatile and non-volatile reaction products thus formed, feasible degradation mechanisms are proposed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 12 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:257951 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:53110
TITLE: Riboflavin-sensitized photooxidation of isohumulones and derivatives
AUTHOR(S): Huvaere, Kevin; Olsen, Karsten; Andersen, Mogens L.; Skibsted, Leif H.; Heyerick, Arne; De Keukeleire,

Denis
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Laboratory of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry, Ghent University, Ghent, B-9000, Belg.
SOURCE: Photochemical & Photobiological Sciences (2004), 3(4), 337-340
CODEN: PPSHCB; ISSN: 1474-905X
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Isohumulones, the bitter principles in beer, are decomposed by light-induced reactions, thereby adversely affecting beer quality. Upon absorption of visible light, riboflavin is excited and interacts with isohumulones, as well as with oxidized and reduced derivs. thereof. Reaction kinetics were investigated by laser flash photolysis at 355 nm and at 440 nm, and anal. of kinetic data afforded detailed insights into the reaction mechanism.
REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 13 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:285087 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:37710
TITLE: Analysis of iso-α-acids and reduced iso-α-acids in beer by direct injection and liquid chromatography with ultraviolet absorbance detection or with mass spectrometry
AUTHOR(S): Vanhoenacker, G.; De Keukeleire, D.; Sandra, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Research Institute for Chromatography, Kortrijk, B-8500, Belg.
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, A (2004), 1035(1), 53-61
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A liquid chromatog. (LC) method is described for the simultaneous anal. of iso-α-acids and reduced iso-α-acids in beer. Volatile mobile phase additives were selected to enable hyphenation to mass spectrometric (MS) operated in the atmospheric pressure chemical ionization (APCI) mode. Contrary to other recent LC optimization procedures for the same compds., an alkaline pH was selected, thereby improving peak shape and selectivity. Both UV and MS detection are sensitive enough to analyze beers without sample pre-concentration All major bitter acids are separated within 65 min with exception of cis-dihydroisoadhumulone, which co-elutes with trans-isocohumulone. Due to the selectivity of the MS, these compds. could be differentiated according to their m/z value. The performance in terms of quantification of bitter acids by LC-UV and LC-MS are compared for standard solns. and a selection of 14 beers.
REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 14 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:828724 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:27056
TITLE: Radicaloid-type oxidative decomposition of beer bittering agents revealed
AUTHOR(S): Huvaere, Kevin; Andersen, Mogens L.; Olsen, Karsten; Skibsted, Leif H.; Heyerick, Arne; De Keukeleire, Denis
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Laboratory of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry, Ghent University, Ghent, 9000, Belg.

SOURCE: Chemistry--A European Journal (2003), 9(19), 4693-4699
CODEN: CEUJED; ISSN: 0947-6539
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Trans-Isohumulones, dihydroisohumulones, tetrahydroisohumulones, and humulinones, which are important hop-derived flavor components of beer, were found, by using electrolysis of organic solns., to be stable against oxidation, like weak acids; however, they are readily oxidized in their anionic forms as present in beer. Oxygen- and carbon-centered radicals were formed by oxidation and identified by using spin trapping under aerobic and anaerobic conditions, followed by EPR (ESR) spectroscopy. Generated radicals were reactive, most likely degrading into products lacking the tricarbonyl chromophore; this is typical of five-membered-ring hop derivs. Thus, flavor-active beer constituents may degrade oxidatively in the absence of oxygen, thereby leading to reaction products that escape UV detection.
REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 15 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:194941 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:43732
TITLE: Investigation of hop and beer bitter acids by coupling of high-performance liquid chromatography to nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy
AUTHOR(S): Pusecker, K.; Albert, K.; Bayer, E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Organic Chemistry, Research Center for Nucleic Acid and Peptide Chemistry, University of Tubingen, Tubingen, D-72076, Germany
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatography, A (1999), 836(2), 245-252
CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB HPLC-NMR coupling is becoming used for various applications, including the anal. of natural products. Its great potential is demonstrated by the anal. of hop bitter acids, such as humulones, isohumulones, dihydroisohumulones and tetrahydroisohumulones, using online and stopped-flow techniques. 1H-NMR and 2-dimensional NMR spectra recorded for all hop bitter acids allowed unambiguous identification. It is shown, that hyphenation of HPLC and NMR spectroscopy offers unique opportunities for anal. and quality control of hops and beer.
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 16 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:497010 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:215965
TITLE: Natural foam stabilizing and bittering compounds derived from hops
AUTHOR(S): Smith, Robert J.; Davidson, Darwin; Wilson, Richard J. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: S. S. Steiner, Inc., Yakima, WA, 98909, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Society of Brewing Chemists (1998), 56(2), 52-57
CODEN: JSBCD3; ISSN: 0361-0470
PUBLISHER: American Society of Brewing Chemists, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Various naturally occurring hop resin acids were isolated by preparative HPLC from hops and hop products. Two resin acids were tentatively identified by NMR techniques to be the minor constituent α-acids, adprehumulone and prehumulone. The isomerized derivative of the former

considerably improved the foam stability and lacing of a com. brand of beer. Dihydro-α-acids have previously been shown to occur and form in hops and hop products. Two of the dihydroiso-α-acids were isolated by preparative HPLC, and dihydroisohumulone was shown to substantially improve foam stability and lacing of various brands of com. beer as compared with the iso-α-acids.

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L13 ANSWER 17 OF 18 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:67838 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:67838
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:12331i,12332a-i,12333a-b
TITLE: Chemistry of hop constituents. XIII. Hydrogenation of isohumulone
AUTHOR(S): Brown, P. Margaret; Howard, G. A.; Tatchell, A. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Brewing Ind. Research Foundation, Nutfield, UK
SOURCE: Journal of the Chemical Society (1959) 545-51
CODEN: JCSOA9; ISSN: 0368-1769
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 52, 12818e. Isohumulone A (I) (853 mg.) was hydrogenated in 70 ml. MeOH over 100 mg. PtO2; extraction with Et2O followed by aqueous Na2CO3 and distillation at 130° and 2 + 10-3 mm. gave neohydroisohumulone (II), λ 253 mμ (ε 11,800) and 274 mμ (ε 17,200) in acidic and alkaline EtOH, resp. II tasted bitter, gave no copper complex soluble in CHCl3, failed to reduce Fehling solution, gave a pos. CHI3 reaction, and was unaffected by boiling N alc. alkali or by KHSO4 in boiling PhMe. A trace of Me2CO was produced with O3. Similar hydrogenation of 2 crystalline isohumulones [m. 123-4°, [α]D -15.7° (MeOH); m. 129-30°, [α]D -40.6° (MeOH)] gave products which failed to distil at 135° and 10-4 mm., but which had ultraviolet light absorption identical to that of II. Hydrogenation of 617 mg. I in 20 ml. HOAc over PtO2 gave 70% tetrahydroisohumulone (III), m. 31-3°. Hydrogenation of 616 mg. I in 5 ml. MeOH and 50 ml. aqueous 2N Na2CO3 over PtO2 gave dihydroisohumulone A (IV), λ 225 and 274 mμ (E1%1cm. 310 and 256) in acidic EtOH and 252 and 272 (inflection) mμ (E1%1cm. 405 and 350) in alkaline EtOH, iodine value 72, after chromatographic separation from silica gel using C6H6. IV gave a brown color with FeCl3 in MeOH. Hydrolysis with aqueous alkali in EtOH gave γ-methylvaleric acid (V) in low yield. Hydrogenation over Pd-C gave a product with ultraviolet light absorption like that of I, III, and IV. Trituration with C6H6 gave a soluble and an insol. fraction in thep roportion 2:1, both of which gave dihydrohumulinic acid (VI) and V after alkaline hydrolysis. Countercurrent distribution of the soluble and insol. fractions gave 71 and 50% III, resp., m. 32-4°, [α]D 24.5° and 98° in neutral and alkaline MeOH, resp., λ 230 and 275 mμ (E1%1cm. 250 and 250) and 253 mμ (E1%1cm. 456) in acidic and alkaline EtOH, resp. Hydrogenation of III in MeOH over PtO2 gave II. III had a partition coefficient 1.04 in Me2CHAm-phosphate buffer (0.5M; pH 6.5). Hydrogenation of IV in MeOH over PtO2 gave II. Reduction over PtO2 in HOAc gave an oil which distilled at 120° and 5 + 10-4 mm. to give a product with ultraviolet spectrum like that of II but with different infrared absorption and countercurrent distribution. Hydrogenation of 892 mg. isocohumulone A (VII) in 30 ml. HOAc over PtO2 gave 85% tetrahydroisocohumulone (VIII), m. 40-6°, after chromatography over silica gel with C6H6 and distillation at 145° and 10-3 mm., [α]D 28° and 89° in MeOH and alkaline MeOH, resp., partition coefficient 0.47 in the system listed above, λ 230 and 273 mμ (E1%1cm. 294 and 274) and 253 mμ (E1%1cm. 515) in acidic and alkaline EtOH. Tetrahydrocohumulone (IX) (480 mg.) in 74 ml. aqueous 1/15N NaOH was refluxed 9 min. under N. Purification by chromatography gave VIII, m. 55-8°

(distilled at 105° and 10-5 mm.), partition coefficient 0.46, [α]D 6° in neutral and alkaline EtOH, λ 230 and 273 mμ (E1%1cm. 264 and 284) and 253 mμ (E1%1cm. 494) in acidic and alkaline EtOH. ±-IX (2.86 g.) was isomerized in alkaline EtOH to give 1.47 g. VIII, m. 50-2°, λ 230 and 273 mμ (E1%1cm. 260 and 250) and 253 mμ (E1%1cm. 574) in acidic and alkaline EtOH. Refluxing 668 mg. IX with 100 ml. 1/15N NaOH under N 9 min. gave III, m. 49-53°, [α]D -2 and +13° in neutral and alkaline MeOH, partition coefficient 1.04, λ 230 and 275 mμ (E1%1cm. 250 and 265) and 253 mμ (E1%1cm. 480) in acidic and alkaline EtOH. Hydrolysis of 478 mg. III with 7 ml. N NaOH and 3 ml. EtOH at reflux under N 3 hrs. and purification gave V and VI. Oxidation of 200 mg. III in 10 ml. refluxing HOAc with 450 mg. Bi_2O_3 5 hrs. gave isohumulinic acid, m. 142-3°. III was unchanged by boiling HOAc alone. Similar oxidation of VIII gave isocohumulinic acid, m. 121-3°. Similar oxidation of I gave 5-(3-methylbut-2-enyl)-3-isovalerylcyclopentane-1,2,4-trione. Oxidation of 500 mg. II under reflux in 14 ml. 2N NaOH and 5 ml. 30% H_2O_2 gave 370 mg. of an oil on purification which in turn gave the p-bromophenacyl derivative of V, m. 75-7°. In a similar experiment, 98% the oxidation product was soluble in aqueous $NaHCO_3$; gas chromatography gave 6:78:17 V, isovaleric acid, and a C7 acid. After steam distillation of the mixture, the nonvolatile acids were again oxidized with H_2O_2 in boiling alkali; 22% V resulted. Thus, oxidation of II finally gave about 1.9 moles V. Humulone (6.37 g.) was isomerized by Carson's method (C.A. 47, 9926b) to give 729 mg. "isohumulone," m. 124-5°, [α]D 10.4 and 56° in neutral and alkaline MeOH, resp. Countercurrent distribution with Me_2CHAm and phosphate-citrate buffer (pH 5.0) indicated one major component with partition coefficient 1.42, together with minor components. The residue remaining after removal of the "isohumulone" was dissolved in Et_2O and shaken with 2N NaOH, and the insol. Na salt was removed. The oily isohumulone (3.8 g.) obtained contained 75% I. Hydrogenation of a portion of I over PtO_2 in HOAc gave 60% III. Neohydroisocohumulone (867 mg.) in 20 ml. EtOH was treated overnight with 1.2 g. $NaIO_4$ in 20 ml. H_2O. After purification the residue was treated with alc. 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine-HCl and the hydrazones examined chromatographically on Al_2O_3. No low mol. weight ketones were observed. The alkaline solution after hydrolysis gave V. Infrared spectral data is given for a number of the compds. and structures are postulated for II, III, and IV, and the isohumulinic acids.

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ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:9926b-i,9927a-c
TITLE: The alkaline isomerization of humulone
AUTHOR(S): Carson, J. F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Western Regional Research Labs., Albany, CA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (1952), 74, 4615-20
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GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB The isomerization of humulone (an antibiotic and flavoring component of hops) in alkaline MeOH yields complex mixts. from which 3 crystalline isomers of humulone have been isolated in small yield. On the basis of their chemical reactions and absorption spectra, 2 of the compds. are best represented by structure I and the 3rd by structure II. The compds. are designated (+)-isohumulone (III), (-)-isohumulone (IV), and inactive isohumulone (II). II, III, and IV differ from humulone (V) in that they do not form insol. Pb salts or crystalline o-$C_6H_4(NH_2)_2$ complexes. As with V, no crystalline derivs. could be prepared utilizing the CO, enolic, or

tertiary OH functions. Attempts to prepare Me esters with CH_2N_2, acetates, phenylurethans, oximes, semicarbazones, or 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazones yielded only oils or resins. The crystalline isomers give a red color with $FeCl_3$; they are not bitter in alc. or aqueous solution In addition to the crystalline isomers, an oil was isolated from the mother liquor and separated into 2 noncrystg. components and a crystalline fraction. The 2 oily fractions are intensely bitter; their structures have not been elucidated, but on the basis of the chemical reactions and absorption spectra they appear to be closely related to the crystalline isomers. Alkaline degradation of the 3 crystalline isomers in each case yields optically inactive humulinic acid (VI) and a mixture of Me_2CO and Me_2CHCHO. V (162 g.) in 1 l. MeOH was neutalized to phenolphthalein with KOH, 9.2 g. KOH added, the solution made up with MeOH to 2 l., refluxed 3 hrs., cooled to 20°, acidified with 20 cc. 5N HCl, concentrated in vacuo below 25° to 400 cc., treated with 600 cc. N HCl, the resulting resinous suspension extracted 3 times with 400-cc. portions Et_2O, the combined Et_2O exts. were washed with H_2O, dried, and concentrated in vacuo, and the residue diluted with 400 cc. petr. ether to give 24.8 g. (15%) yellow crystalline product, separated by fractional crystallization into 2.2 g. III, m. 133-4°, $[\alpha]_D^{26}$ 112° (MeOH), and 1.14 g. IV, m. 134-5°, $[\alpha]_D^{25}$ -60.6 (EtOAc). From the mother liquor from III and IV was isolated by chromatography on silicic acid and fluorescent ZnS 580 mg. II, m. 145-6°, $[\alpha]_D^{26}$ 0° (EtOAc or $CHCl_3$). From the oily mother liquor from II was isolated by chromatography a yellow oil, $[\alpha]_D$ 17.7° (EtOAc), λmaximum 253 mμ $E_{1\%}$ 435; a yellow oil, $[\alpha]_D$ 50.3° (EtOAc), λmaximum 253 mμ, $E_{1\%}$ 461; and a yellow crystalline solid, m. 133-3.6° (from petr. ether), optically inactive. III (0.5 g.) in 45 cc. MeOH shaken 10 min. with H at 26° and 760 mm. in the presence of 185 mg. Pd-C yielded 360 mg. (72%) (+)-dihydroisohumulone (VII), m. 147-8° (from aqueous MeOH), $[\alpha]_D^{26}$ 72.4 ± 1.0° (EtOAc). Similarly was prepared the (-)-dihydroisohumulone (VIII), m. 162-5° (from aqueous MeOH), $[\alpha]_D^{26}$ -76.9 ± 1.0° (EtOAc). IV (540 mg.) in 15 cc. absolute EtOH and 50 cc. N KOH was refluxed 2 hrs. and the solution concentrated by distillation to 1/3 its original volume and acidified to yield 183 mg. (46%) VI, m. 93-4°; the distillate from the reaction mixture was collected in 50 cc. 3N HCl containing 1 g. $2,4\text{-}(O_2N)_2C_6H_4NHNH_2$, the mixture extracted 4 times with 50-cc. portions of C_6H_6, and the extract dried, concentrated to 50 cc., diluted with 100 cc. petr. ether, and chromatographed on silicic acid to give 180 mg. (48 mole-%) isobutyraldehyde 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, m. 184-6°, and 40 mg. (11 mole-%) Me_2CO 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone (IX), m. 125-6°. Similar alkaline degradation of VIII gave dihydrohumulinic acid, m. 124.8-5.4° (from C_6H_{14}). Ozonized O was passed 0.5 hr. at 19-20° through 337 mg. IV in 30 cc. AcOH, the mixture decomposed with 100 cc. H_2O and 5 g. Zn dust, filtered, and the filtrate distilled; from the distillate was isolated 210 mg. (93 mole-%) IX, and 12 mg. 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone of EtAc. Similar degradation of the oily fractions gave in addition to IX small yields (9-14%) of 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone of Me_2CHCHO. II, III, IV, VI, and etude isohumulone oil were all bacteriostatically inactive at 0.1% for Escherichia coli, Micrococcus conglomeratus, M. pyogenes var. aureus, Sarcina lutea, and Mycobacterium tuberculosis var. hominis by an agar streak method.